THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20, 1821. NUMBER 12.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; one half payable in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars a year—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar a square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

DEPOSIT
And General Intelligence Office.

NO. 50, SOUTH STREET, where Merchandise, Watches, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and articles of every description will be received ON DEPOSIT, Notes Discounted, Families wishing persons to serve them, and persons desirous of suitable situations, are invited to call at this Office.
oct. 13—tf.

WALDREN BEACH,
86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—
Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.
N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. aug 4—tf

SILK DYEING.
R. AZAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has Removed from No. 68 South Fifth street to No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, the first house above Spruce, where she continues to carry on the SILK DYEING BUSINESS in all its branches, to wit:—
Cleaning, Dyeing, and Dressing all kinds of Silks, Crape, Lace, Canton Crape, Silk Stockings, Shawls, &c. Also, all kinds of Cotton and Woollen articles, Straw and Leghorn Hats.
She also dyes and dresses Ladies Fancy Feathers, in all colours—Cleans and dresses Merino Shawls, without injuring the colours—Scours Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.
All of which she will do on moderate terms; and hopes by her exertions and experience to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their patronage. aug 4—tf

John and Thomas Claley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture Wire-Fenders of various patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out flies, Brass Wire-work for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Aviaries, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Land Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.
☞ *Orders from any part of the United States received with alacrity and dispatch.*
aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 *Lombard street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

Thomas Young.
aug 4—tf

HARDWARE.

BENJAMIN HORNOR, having recommenced the Hardware business at the old stand, No. 7 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully invites a continuance of the custom of the former friends of the establishment, and offers, on very low terms, for cash or acceptances, a good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE.
sept 29—tf

A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his *Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufactory*, from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.
N. B Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the latest manner, on the most reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, No. 134 *South Fifth street*, Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also, Bell and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.
N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired.
aug 25—tf

P. GRAY'S
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE
MANUFACTORY,

No. 287 MARKET STREET, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.
WHERE may be had, a general assortment of Tin, Iron and Japan'd Wares. Also, Block Tin Coffee Pots, Coffee Greques, Tea Kettles, Chaffing Dishes, &c.—Oil Stands for Grocers, from 50 to 200 gallons, made of the best materials—Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, &c. &c.—Rain Water Spouts made and put up at the shortest notice.
Small Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Counting Houses, Chambers, &c.
N. B. Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work neatly executed. Old Tin and Copper Ware carefully repaired. Copper Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles tin'd in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. aug 11—3m

REMOVAL.

G. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has Removed from No. 45 to No. 61 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit. sept. 22—3m

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 123½ SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of the Horse Dock & Drawbridge wharf.

G. KERN, jun. & Co. *Drapers and Tailors*, inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, a large and general assortment of *Ready made Clothing*, which they will dispose of at a reasonable profit, for cash or approved credit. They return thanks for past favours, and solicit a continuance of patronage.
N. B. Constantly on hand, an assortment of all qualities of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Cottons and Linens, which will be made up to order in any style, at short notice. All orders executed from every part of the Union. aug 11—6m*

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No. 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

5 tons Logwood,	5 casks Venitian Red,
4 do. Braziletto,	10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Fustic,	500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
2 do. Nicaragua Wood,	10 hhds. Whiting,
80 hhds. Copperas,	5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
2 do. Alum,	500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
50 carboys Oil Vitriol,	100 boxes Window glass.
10 do. Aqua fortis,	IN THE DRUG LINE,
20 bls. ground Camwood,	Opium, Camphor,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,	Pulv. Jalop, Rhubarb,
1 hhd. Verdigris,	Pinkroot, Calomel,
1 cask Cudbear,	Tartar Emetic,
20 bbls. Manganese,	Crem. Tartar,
2 hhds. Sumach,	Rochelle Salts,
1 box & 1 serron Indigo,	Epsom Salts,
50 kegs London refined Saltpetre,	Glauber Salts,
500 gallons of Galipoli Olive Oil,	Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
500 gallons Sperm. Oil,	Antimony, Arsenic,
50 lbs. Saffron,	Magnesia, Hellebore,
50 do. Cochineal,	Cassia, Cloves,
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,	Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.
25 casks of Dry London White Lead,	
10 do. Spanish Brown,	

sept 8—tf

EDUCATION.

CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and Fourth, where a few more Scholars can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known at the School room on the first floor.
C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book, entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. sept 1—6m

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Two apprentices wanted.
aug 18—6m

ACADEMY.

J. M. GREENE, returns his most sincere thanks to his numerous and respectable patrons, for their liberal and continued encouragement, and respectfully informs them and other respectable citizens, that desirous of extending his institution and rendering it to the utmost degree commodious and delightful, he has removed from his late situation, Fourth street near Chesnut, to the MIDDLE APARTMENT of that grand and spacious new building, the *SESSION ROOM*,

In Cherry street, above Fifth,

Where he will use his most zealous efforts to forward those entrusted to his care in their respective studies. Among the different branches of Education which are taught in the School, the following will receive particular attention, viz Reading, with proper emphasis, divested of affectation; the different hands of useful and ornamental Penmanship; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra, with their application to the higher branches of the Mathematics.
Parents, whose children are in *no-wise* engaged, are respectfully invited to visit the School, where they will have an opportunity of forming an opinion of the manner in which the different exercises are conducted.
To such as are acquainted with the situation of the building no description is necessary, but those who are not, are informed, that for space, accommodation, and a free circulation of air, it is not equalled by any in the city.
J. M. G. hopes by the strictest attention and assiduity to the duties of his avocation, to merit the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.
☞ NO VACATION. aug 11—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.
☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. aug 4—tf

JOB PRINTING.

BANK Checks,	Law Blanks,
Prices Current,	Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters,	Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets,	Lottery Bills,

Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,
Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander,
aug 11—tf No. 53 Market street.

Moral and Religious.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

ADVICE.

Whether good advice will have a good effect or not, depends, in a great measure, on the manner in which it is given.—Good advice, if rendered with an air of haughtiness and indifference, is seldom productive of any lasting profit;—it is deemed an insult to our understanding, and if pardoned is not regarded. I remember, when I resided in the country, about two years ago, of being in the woods amusing myself with shooting small birds, of various kinds—I had just seated myself on a log, my head reclining on the breech of my gun, when two men, of the society of Friends, came towards me, and introduced themselves to my acquaintance; when I first saw them, at a considerable distance, I imagined their errand, and—I speak it with shame—determined not to be convinced that the mere killing a few little birds was an amusement unbecoming a man and a christian. I prepared myself to meet stern and unforgiving countenances—I was, however, agreeably disappointed—not one look seemed to say, "we are holier than thou"—on the contrary, every expression of their countenances proclaimed, "we are mortal like thyself!" My resolution gave way—I listened attentively to their arguments—I could not deny the truth of their assertions—I was convinced, and we parted as friends. Now, if, during our conversation, I had marked but one look that indicated superiority over me, or one frown that seemed to imply contempt, I think it not improbable, but that I should have renewed my then amusement with greater ardour, and should, for that afternoon, at least, have heard in the sweet notes of the "songsters of the grove," the unwelcome voice of my advisers. Thank heaven! it was not thus. This fact is mentioned merely to show how advice should be given—and, also, how easy it is to defeat the intended good by an unforgiving look, or an improper expression.

RELIGION.—Charles V. emperor of Germany, resigned all his dominions, and retired to a monastery—he had his own funeral celebrated before his face, and left this testimony of the Christian religion, "That the sincere profession of it had its sweets and joys that courts were strangers to."

ON CONSTANCY.

DEATH had no terror to the noble-minded Seneca. He saw his blood flow from different parts of his body without being moved. If any emotions rose in his mind, they were those of pity for the tyrant who condemned him—as if he had wished to have been guilty rather than have him stained with the crime of punishing an innocent man.

Alcibiades, hearing the sentence of his own death pronounced, said, "Unfortunate Athenians! they are condemned to death, for I am going up to the gods where I shall be immortal, and they remain among men all subject to death."

Crœsus, king of Lydia, being deprived of his kingdom, and prisoner to Cyrus, shewed more virtue, constancy, and generosity, than he had done in the full enjoyment of his riches—being led to the stake, and the flaming brand already in the hands of the executioner to set fire to the pile, he recollected the wise sayings of Solon on the small dependence that is to be made on human felicity; and that a man must never esteem himself happy but at the hour of death—he was determined, therefore, to suffer patiently—and, in gratitude to the philosopher who had given him such excellent advice, mentioned loudly the name of Solon three times.—Cyrus heard it, and asked the reason why he did so: he repeated, word for word, the sayings of the philosopher, which touched the heart of Cyrus in such a manner that his hatred was changed to friendship, and he restored Crœsus to liberty and enjoyment of his kingdom.

It was remarked of Socrates, during the whole course of his life, that he always appeared with the same countenance, neither more gay nor more melancholy, not even on hearing the condemnation of his death, nor on drinking the poison, though he was upwards of sixty.

Publius Rutilius, a Roman, being unjustly sent into exile, neither changed countenance nor his manner of living, nor altered his habit, which it was the custom for exiles to do—he would not be prevailed upon to lay aside the distinguishing marks of a senator, or petition the judges to absolve him, but passed the remainder of his days with the same grandeur and authority as before, without shewing the least sign of grief at the surprising change of his first condition.

Job was reduced to such a degree of misery, that after all his misfortunes and fatal accidents no comfort seemed to be left him, but his wife, who instead of assuaging, rather encreased his torments, by her pernicious advice and discontented spirit. Nevertheless, to reward his sufferings, he was raised by the hand of God much higher than ever he had been before, and by his constancy of mind acquired the name of Just.

KNOWLEDGE.—Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure water: but when you come to the spring, it rises to meet you.

Hypocrisy is folly. It is much easier, safer and pleasanter, to be the thing which a man aims to appear, than to keep the appearance of being what he is not.

Calm and temperate enjoyment is the utmost that is allotted to man.—Beyond this we struggle in vain to raise our state, and in fact depress our joys, by endeavoring to heighten them.

The Ladies' Friend—No. VIX.

For the following tender and pathetic ballad we are indebted to the name of TANNEHILL—a name that will long be dear to the lovers of Scottish song. His private life is involved in obscurity—he respired the ethereal flame while he plied the shuttle in a weaver's shop in Glasgow, and displayed in his effusions that exquisiteness of sensibility, which so little accords with the humble lot of a mechanic. The same morbid feelings which produced the phrenzy of Collins, the melancholy of Cowper, the wildness of Chatterton, the intemperance of Burns and Dermody, is exhibited in the untimely fate of Tannehill, whose body was found in the Clyde.

THE BRAES O'GLENIFFER.

Keen blows the wind o'er the braes O'Gleniffer,
The auld Castle turrets are covered wi' snaw!
How chang'd sin the time that I met wi' my lover,
Amang the green bushes by Stanley green shaw!

The wild flowers o' simmer were springing sae bonny;
The mavis sang sweet frae the green birken tree;
But far to the camp they hae march'd my dear Jonnie,
And now it is winter wi' nature and me.

Then ilk thing around us was blythesome and cheerie;
Then ilk thing around us was bonny and braw;
Now nothing is heard but the wind whistling drearie!
Now nothing is seen but the wide spreading snaw.

The trees are a' bare and the birds mute and dowie,
They shake the cauld drift frae their wings as they flee;
They chirp out their plaints seeming wae for my Jonnie;
'Tis winter wi' them, and 'tis winter with me.

Yon cauld sleety cloud as it skiffs the bleak mountain,
And shakes the dark firs on its stey rocky brae,
While down the deep glen bawls the sna flooded fountain,
That murmur'd sae sweet to my laddie and me.

'Tis nae the loud roar of the wintry wind swelling,
'Tis nae the cauld blast brings the tear i' my e'e;
For Oh! gin I saw but my bonnie Scots callan,
The dark days o' winter were simmer to me!

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—Francis I. was the first monarch who introduced Ladies at his court. He said, in a style of true gallantry, "that a drawing-room without Ladies was like the year without the spring, or rather like the spring without flowers."

Under the kings of the first dynasty the women shaved in France. On the wedding day the wife was obliged to shave her husband, which was always stipulated in the marriage contract.

A QUESTION.

What word is that in the English tongue, the two first letters of which signify a man—the three first a woman—the four first a great man, and the whole a great woman?

Opinion of an old English Author.

Beauty is as summer fruits, which are easy to corrupt, and cannot last, and for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and age a little out of countenance. But yet certainly again, if it light well it maketh virtues shine and vices blush.

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue.

A beautiful face is a silent commendation; but the best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express.

A young lady asked a gentleman, while in the garden, which he thought the prettiest, the tulips or the roses, "Oh, *your* two-lips," he replied, "before all the roses in the world."

[For the Saturday Evening Post]

Messrs. Editors,

The following extract is taken from Dr. Brewster's New Edinburgh Encyclopedia. Vol. 14, p 582. It occurs under the head of MISSIONS, and is adduced by the writer as an instance of the severe sufferings of the Missionaries in this country at the time to which he alludes. I send it to you for publication, with the view of submitting it to the notice of those of your readers, who may be better acquainted with the history of our country than I am. I confess, that within the scanty limits of my historical researches concerning the United States, I have never before met with the shocking account here related; nor with any thing, in fact, so dishonourable to the American character. With very few exceptions, (and those not sanctioned by the public authorities,) our revolutionary contest was conducted, throughout, on such principles as have met the approbation and elicited the encomiums of the wise and good of all nations. But if the writer of the annexed extract be *literally* correct, he fastens a stain on our revolutionary compaigns not easily to be obliterated; one which, I think, is known to very few; and, if true, needs only to be known, to be abhorred by all. It is for the purpose, therefore, of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the narrative, that I request you to give it publicity. Among the authorities cited at the conclusion of the article from which the following is taken, are, Mather's History of New England, and Loskiel's History of the Mission of the United Brethren in North America. I have never perused either of these productions; but should they even contain the substance of this appalling piece of history, I still think it worthy of farther investigation. G.

"During the American war, the missionaries, and the Indians under their care, were involved in one trouble after another; and toward the close of it, a number of the latter were massacred by the white people, in the most treacherous and cruel manner. The Brethren and their congregation had lately been removed to Sandusky, by Colonel de Peyster, the English governor of Fort Detroit, from the flourishing settlements they had established on the river Muskingum; and, as in consequence of this, they were reduced to the greatest straits for want of the necessaries of life, a number of the Christian Indians returned in order to fetch the corn they had left growing in the fields. While a party of them were in that quarter, a band of Americans came into the neighbourhood, with a design to murder them. After a scene of unparalleled baseness and hypocrisy, they made the Indians prisoners, and told them they must all die next morning. When the day of execution arrived, the murderers fixed on two houses, one for the men, the other for the women and children, to which they wantonly gave the name of slaughter-houses. These poor innocent creatures, men, women, and children, were bound with ropes, two and two together. They were then led into the slaughter-houses appointed for them. There they were scalped and murdered in cold blood, by these demons in human form. In this horrid manner perished no fewer than ninety-six persons, among whom were five of the most valuable assistants, and thirty-four children. They behaved, according to the testimony of the murderers themselves, with wonderful patience, and met death with cheerful resignation. The miscreants even acknowledged that they were good Indians, "for," said they, "they sung and prayed to their latest breath." This band of murderers was soon afterwards attacked by a body of English and Indian warriors, and the greater part of them cut in pieces. Thus they met that vengeance from the swords of their enemies, which would probably never have been inflicted on them by the laws of their country: a circumstance in which every heart would exult, were it not for the awful consideration that persons whose hands were still reeking with the blood of their murdered victims, were but ill prepared to appear before the tribunal of the Almighty."

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

Being mounted on a beast who, as soon as you have watered him on the road, proceeds very coolly to repose himself in the middle of the pong, without taking you at all into his counsel, or paying the slightest attention to your vivid remonstrances on the subject.

The moment in which you discover that you have taken in a mouthful of fat, by mistake, for a turnip.

Grinding upon tough sinewy meat with supposititious teeth.

A coat tight and short in the sleeves.

A coach window glass that cannot be put up when it is down, nor down when it is up.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

October 20, 1821.

United States Stock.		
Seven per cents.	110	div. off.
Five per cents.	109	div. off.
Old & deferred 6 per cent.	102	div. off.
Six per cent. Loan,		
1812,	108	div. off.
1813,	109	do.
1814,	110	do.
1815,	112¾	do.
Three per cent. Loan,	78½	
Bank Stock.		
United States Bank,	112	div. off.
Pennsylvania,	120	
North America,	118	div. off.
Philadelphia,	95	div. off.
Farmers' and Mechanics'	113	
Commercial,	101	div. off.
Camden,	80	
Mechanics'	23½	for 35 paid.
Schuylkill,	29	div. off.
Northern Liberties,	32	div. off.
Germantown,	75	for 30 paid.
Insurance Stock.		
Pennsylvania,	131	per cent.
North America,	128	per cent.
Union,	69½	div. off.
Philadelphia,	160	do.
Phœnix,	81	do.
Delaware,	52½	do.
Marine,	108	do.
United States,	110	for 50 paid.
American Fire,	50	for 40 paid.
Water Loan,	110	per cent.
City Loan,	111¾	
Masonic Loan,	101	per cent.
Delaware Bridge Shares,	nom.	for 50 paid.
Schuylkill Bridge Shares,		
Bills on London, at 60 days,	109	

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

T. W. LEVERING,

BELL Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, No. 79 S. FIFTH STREET, opposite to his original stand, No. 40, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Key fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

aug 4—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at the Moyamensing BOTANIC GARDEN, Prune street (Love lane) near 11th street, a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Persons making early application may be supplied with an extensive variety. Orders punctually attended to.

sept 1—tf

EVENING TUITION.

A SELECT number of twenty young Men, and no more, who appreciate the value of time, and wish to improve it to advantage, will be taught the different branches of Mathematics, including Arithmetic, together with English Grammar, if required, back of No. 12 BREAD STREET, at the room formerly occupied by Mr. Trood, and latterly by Mr. Graham—to commence about the first of October. For terms, or admission, apply at the School room, or at No. 23 South 4th street.

PASCHAL COGGINS.

Day School continued—the number of Scholars will be limited to 30, and the strictest attention will be paid to the different branches taught, and to the various dispositions of pupils.

sept 22—6t

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c.

oct 6—tf

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

G. W. WAITE, Manager.

Second Class.—Highest Prize:

15,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	8,000		8,000
1	5,000		5,000
3	2,000		6,000
5	1,000		5,000
10	500		5,000
14	100		1,400
300	6		30,000
5,035 Prizes.			
10,045 Blanks.	15,080 Tickets, at $5.		$75,400

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—prizes only to be drawn.

Prizes to be floating as follows:

1 of $2,000 after 1,200 numbers are drawn.
1 of 2,000 do. 1,600 do. do.
1 of 2,000 do. 1,900 do. do.
1 of 5,000 do. 2,200 do. do.
1 of 8,000 do. 3,000 do. do.
1 of 15,000 do. 4,000 do. do.

All other prizes floating—15 days drawing.

Tickets and Shares, in the various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77 N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Prizes to the amount of $50,000 have been sold and paid at this office within three months.

aug 4—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

J. B. KREYMBORG,

No. 41 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Classified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand.

aug 4—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. APPLY TO

Isaac Elliott,

aug 4—tf No. 82 Chesnut street.

Printing,

OF every description, neatly executed, at a short notice, by the subscribers, they having a handsome assortment of Types expressly for the purpose.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,

aug 4—tf 55 Market street.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

To the Hon. Bushrod Washington.

SIR—Your letter to Mr. Shaeffer, respecting the fate of your slaves, has been republished in our city papers, which, notwithstanding your protest, I will take the liberty of noticing.

In the first place, we find you congratulating yourself, that the "wound intended to be inflicted" was meant for the Colonization Society through the medium of its President, and not directed personally against yourself. You then, with all the hauteur of a Southern Planter, protest against our even questioning your right, legal or moral, of so disposing of what you term your property; and modestly request that none of your expressions may be construed as justificatory of your thus exercising this right. Then, sir, after eulogizing the memory of your honoured uncle, and lauding the purity of your own motives, (God save the mark,) you proceed to what you term a statement of facts:—that you have had to struggle for many years to pay the expences of your farm—that your slaves, having understood you intended manumitting them, had become disaffected—that you, learning this, assured them you had no intention of giving freedom to any of them—that in consequence of this, three of them eloped, (*one a valuable cook!*) and that in consequence of their eloping, you resolved upon selling them; and lastly, when effecting a sale to two negro buyers from Red River, you abated 2500 dollars of the price!

The above, I believe to be a correct summary of your letter, the deductions to have been fairly made. Now, sir, in answer to these facts, which need no corroboration from your kinsman, your neighbour, or your overseer, to whom you kindly refer us, I will recal to your recollection a conversation you had with several respectable gentlemen of this city some years since, whom you assured it was your intention of manumitting your slaves; sending out one third the first year, another third the second year, and the remainder the third year—and Mr. Elias B. Caldwell, when in this city for aid in furtherance of the plans of your Southern Colonists, asserted the same. Now, sir, we, who look upon these poor slaves as human, as "born alike free and equal" with yourself, and endowed by their Creator with the rights of life and liberty as sacred to them as to you, cannot but look on your conduct as a man and a Christian, with detestation. We hold this conduct to be incompatible with the character you ought to support and maintain as President Judge in this district; and trust you will resign that seat, which you no longer hold with credit to yourself or satisfaction to us.

PUBLICOLA.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Messrs. Editors,

A few days since, I discovered in two or three of the daily papers, a notice of a meeting at the Mayor's Court room, of the young men, for the purpose of organising a society, to be styled the "Young Men's Bible Society of Philadelphia"—I attended the meeting, though I must acknowledge I went merely for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the motives which had elicited this call—for I concluded that the number of societies already established were sufficient to embrace all the objects in contemplation. My opinion was, that popularity, or some motive equally mercenary, had prompted them to be thus active. After hearing the Constitution read, which explained the utility of such a Society to co-operate with the "American Bible Society," as a more efficient means of circulating the Scriptures among the destitute part of the community, my unfavorable impressions were entirely removed, and my feelings enlisted in its favor. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, more than eighty young men attended and became members—and the number has since been considerably increased.

Those objects which do not come under the notice of the American Bible Society, will be sought out, and after such are supplied with the Holy Scriptures, the constitution provides that the surplus received shall be annually transmitted to the secretary of the American Board. What young man is there in our city, if he is not openly hostile to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, who would not be willing to pay the trifling sum of one dollar, annually, to promote a cause so infinitely important, so transcendently glorious? If every young man will but view this subject in its proper light, I do not hesitate to predict that the numbers of this society will be greatly augmented.

PERAMBULATOR.

MR. PHILLIPS.—This melodious songster has just arrived at New-York, and commenced the exhibition of his dramatic talents. We predict his second tour through the principal cities of the United States, will not be so profitable as the first—as the natives of the *New World* have lost that keen sensibility for every thing novel which then agitated their bosoms—the times have changed—and they have found, when it was too late, that they often paid too dear for their Whistle. A writer in the New-York Evening Journal thus introduces him to the public:—

"*Oh! weep for the hour.*"—Mr. Phillips, the singer, is about embarking to gratify the American public with a few additional lascivious love songs. A foreigner would naturally think that a high spirited, patriotic nation, would refrain from amusements to be purchased only with ignominy and contempt. To neglect public institutions and native genius, and complain of commercial embarrassments and governmental expenses, and nevertheless to contribute thousands to the singer of mere love ditties, is an absurdity too weak to contemn, and too foolish to ridicule. To songs, which elevate the tone of moral sentiment, excite and cherish a love of virtue and patriotism, no one can object. But chastened feelings and refined sensibility revolt at the idea of disseminating a taste for many of the amorous songs and licentious sentiments of Tom Moore, the very high priest of licentiousness, in the lovely garb of elegant diction and enchantingly figurative expression.

The talents of Mr. Phillips are not preeminent. In England, from the character of his performances, he is viewed very much in the same light as a man-milliner in this city. But in this country, he was caressed and fondled to the almost utter neglect of our own noble actors and actresses. In fact, nothing was brought forward while he was with us to elevate or instruct an audience. All was petty farce and ridiculous sing song. Tragedy and the higher comedy fled at his approach—Theatrical talent was thrown out of employment, and an affected sickly sensibility was engendered wherever he appeared.

INCLEDON.—The London Chronicle of the 27th August, states—"A serious accident had nearly befallen the celebrated Charles Incledon last night. Accompanied by two friends, a double-bass and a celebrated flute player, the vocalist hired a hackney coach opposite the Foundling Hospital. They had not proceeded many yards before the axle-tree broke, and its contents were precipitated to the ground. The sudden shock produced a musical response.—The eccentric vocalist astonished the congregation, just coming out of the Foundling Chapel, who surrounded the coach, by chaunting through the window, as the body of the vehicle remained in its inclined position, "Hark! the Lark at Heaven's gate sings!" He was of course immediately recognised, and relieved from his perilous situation without any injury being sustained by himself or friends."

THEATRICAL.

In a letter from London of August 3, an English gentleman, accustomed to the drama, observes, "Mr. Price, the New York manager, is here, but I believe he has not, as yet, procured one star to brighten his new Temple of Apollo; and could he select a choice dish from each of the nine theatrical larders, now puffed off to allure the public taste, I do not think the banquet would be rich enough to reimburse him for his care, trouble, and expense. It is my firm opinion, that if the Managers of the New Hay Market Theatre had made a trip to America, and brought from thence the best company they could have mustered, (instead of taking them from the best companies in England, *out of London,*) the difference to their treasury, at the fall of the curtain in October next, would exceed five thousand pounds. *My good friends in America will soon begin to find out, that they have more than an equal share of dramatic genius on their own ground.* Mr. M'Cready, jun. is a young man of sterling merit, and would be a treasure to any Manager that could buy him, but I hear he is going to star it through our united kingdoms. As for Ladies, merit is entirely out of the question. The range for young misses is now so great, that a sterling actress of thirty may be comical or tragical, but I am sorry to say, it would be for her *own* amusement. The fact is, that, with a few exceptions, the miserable stuff now introduced does not require genius. Painters, carpenters, and composers, are the principal performers—and if now and then a genuine play peeps out perchance, it appears to me that Thalia *wears* her mask, instead of *playing* with it; and, as to Melpomene, the audience now seem to be of Lord Shaftbury's opinion, 'that gravity is the essence of imposture.' We have become too wise in London to bestow tears on fiction or smiles on wit. Our seasonable taste seems to be vitiated; and we loathe now what we formerly feasted on. For the rich entertainments that used to grace the dramatic board, we now substitute froth, whip-syllabub, mummery, and childish holiday tricks, which have thrown such a gloom over the science of acting, that, if not checked, will either sink it in the shades of ignorance, or at least reduce it to its original nothingness of Ballads in a Cart."

A letter from Eastport of the 8th inst. states that H. B. M. sloop Grasshopper, with the Governor of Newfoundland on board, was totally lost on the 30th ult. on the north side of Newfoundland, crew saved. The Governor had discharged the pilot five days before, because he would not reduce his pay to half the former price.

COM. MURRAY.

Extract from a sketch of the Life of the late Commodore Murray.

"His stores being replenished he sailed for the Windward Islands, (1799) and on his passage encountered a dreadful gale, where he had nearly foundered, and was on the eve of cutting away his masts, when the storm abated. He proceeded northwards towards Guadaloupe, and fell in with the British frigate Magnanimie of 44 guns, in a dark night, from which a gun was fired without the preliminary ceremony of shewing a signal. At this moment Capt. Murray's ward-room officers crowded round him, indignant at the insult offered the American flag, and anxiously enquired if he did not intend to return the fire. He sternly ordered them instantly to their quarters, without deigning to give any other reply to their urgent interrogations. Disgusted they obeyed the command, suspecting no very honourable motives for such haughtiness, coldness and reserve. It requires but very little aid from fancy to observe by the light of the battle lanterns, this little group of officers at their guns, bending their full, expressive, and indignant looks on their commander, their eyes gleaming with reproaches which their tongues dare not utter. From him they cast their eyes upon each other, and their silent glances accompanied by shrugs and indignant smiles, emphatically expressed what opinion was prevalent. The captain meanwhile maintaining a cold tranquility of deportment, saw and enjoyed the scene, appearing perfectly unconscious of the impression which his orders had made.

This silent interchange of thoughts and sensations, more eloquent, however, than all the powers of language, lasted for some time. Not a word was spoken—all was attention and dumb resentment. These officers at length to their astonishment and delight, received orders from their commander to *return the salute with a full broadside.* Another train of sensations occurred, and the frowns of anger were exchanged for gleams of the fondest admiration. The orders were promptly executed, and caused a violent commotion among the hands on board the British frigate. The American frigate was then hailed, and Com. Murray was desired to send his first lieutenant on board, to which an answer was promptly returned in the negative. It was then required, whether he would permit a visit from the first lieutenant of the British frigate, to which a favourable answer was given. The American frigate was then visited by that officer, who after having explained the business to the satisfaction of the Commodore, was invited to take a glass of wine. "I hope, he answered, our shot did no damage;" No, replied the American Commodore, "I hope my broadside did you none"—"You did shatter us, (replied the Lieutenant) most ——."

CANALS.

Extract from Col. Hain's Book on Canals, &c lately published.

The policy of this country is two-fold; there is the policy of the general government, and that of the state governments. While the general government exercises a superintending power over the confederacy, and can appropriate disbursements for the public works, the different states have their own internal measures. Would they but unite their efforts for the next twenty years, the face of the union would be completely changed. If the national government should execute such works as the junction of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the union of the Delaware and Rariton rivers, and leave the different states to make their improvements within the compass of their respective means, we should be enabled in peace and in war to maintain an inland trade unequalled by any nation in existence, with the exception of China, and in time even surpass her. We could commence a voyage at the mouth of the Hudson, pass through the Western canal into the great lakes, through these to the Mississippi by the Chicago and the Illinois, and from thence to out posts on the Yellow stone, eighteen hundred miles above St. Louis, thence descending to the Mississippi, we could fall down with her current to New Orleans, pass from this emporium through inland channels along the Florida frontier, and cross its deep peninsula to Havanna; from thence along the coast, by a chain of communications, through the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, to the Delaware River, and by that and the Rariton, again enter the spacious bosom of our own harbour—performing a circuit of more than seven thousand miles. Such limits, when filled with population, will recall to mind, the boundaries of the Roman empire, when, in the enthusiastic language of the historian, it was "confounded with the globe of the earth," when its length extended from the Western ocean to the Euphrates, and its breadth, from the wall of Antonius, and the regions of Dacia, to mount Atlas and the sources of the Nile.

AN EXTRACT.

There are so many internal improvements now going on in the United States, that we can but be struck with astonishment and delight. If we trace the surface of this continent, intersected by mighty rivers, or blocked up by impassable mountains, we behold these streams forming an amicable connexion by means of canals, and these mountainous obstructions avoided by turnpike roads. Where the natural force of the stream bids defiance to adverse navigation, we see this obstacle surmounted by the force of victorious steam. Thus, art in the contest has been triumphant over nature. Roaring torrents are now taught to turn spinning wheels, and to do the humble drudgery of the distaff.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Brown, to his owners in Newburyport, (Mass.) dated

"CURRACOA, Sept. 11.

"The Dutch lost, a few nights ago, the only man of war they had in this sea. The sloop of war Mercury, of 21 guns, left here with a convoy of seven sail, for Laguira, on the 10th inst.—in the afternoon of the same day, a squall of wind came on, with the most tremendous thunder and lightning. She was struck with lightning and dismasted, and run on shore 10 miles to the eastward of this port, and all efforts to get her off have been unavailing—she is a total wreck. No lives were lost, though several were much burnt. She will be missed by the Americans, for she has convoyed much of their property up to the ports on the Main.

"There has been no rain here for 16 months, and there is scarcely a green shrub on the island. Rain water has been sold here for $2 the demijohn!

Extract of a letter, dated

"MATANZAS, Sept. 27.

"Three horrible events have just taken place. Three American vessels, two of them in, viz. the brig John, Smith, and the schr. Milo, of Bristol; the other the sloop Collector, of Rhode-Island, bound out, HAVE BEEN CAPTURED at the entrance of this harbour, by a launch fitted out here! and manned by nine villians—one Portuguese, six Spaniards, and two Englishmen. They killed the Captain and two men of the schr. and then ordered her to the northward—they murdered all the crew of the brig, opened their entrails, hanged them by the ribs to the masts, and afterwards set fire to the vessel, and all were consumed!! The sloop was more fortunate; the pirates contented themselves with severely beating the crew and plundering her of the most valuable articles on board—they then collected the combustibles and set them on fire and left her, hoping as in the case of the brig, to consume vessel and crew together—but these last fortunately had strength sufficient to take to her long boat, and have safely got back to Matanzas.

On their arrival they applied to the governor for protection—and after some delay, he allowed the Americans in the place to arm in pursuit of the pirates. Three boats full set out in quest of them, and after a cruise of 38 hours, have just returned without success."

The late hurricane in the West Indies was very severely felt at Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Antigua, and other Windward Islands. In Gaudaloupe it is said to have been terrible in its effects—the new Hospital, a very extensive building, was unroofed, and many lives lost, report says 300. The new Barracks were also unroofed, and many lives lost in them.

The St. Thomas Times of the 11th, notices the effects of the hurricane at Antigua. It commenced at that place on Sundsy the 9th, about 8 o'clock in the evening, from N. E. which continued for several hours, and chopped round to the southward, and continued with redoubled violence till daylight. The injury to the town was not very serious, but in the interior many of the estates experienced considerable damages; negro houses unroofed, canes lodged, and mill works materially injured. The residence of the officer in charge of the Ordnance Departments, at St. Ann's, and the Engineer's Quarters, suffered dreadfully; and the roof of the Artillery Barracks was blown over the main body of the building.—Several vessels were driven ashore.

TORNADO.

An intelligent friend, who is a careful observer of nature's operations, has obligingly favoured us with the following interesting facts in regard to the tornado in Franklin county on the 9th ult. They illustrate more forcibly than could the most eloquent description, the terrible effects of the wind on that occasion:

"There was found on the 10th of September last, in the southern part of Groton, a *tavern day-book*, which it was suspected was brought there from the county of Franklin, in the remarkable tornado on the 9th of that month. A letter was addressed to the Post Master at Warwick, describing the book, and he was able to identify it, and tell whence it was taken.—He says it was in the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Wilson, of Warwick, which house was entirely demolished in ten seconds of time. The book must have been carried about forty-five miles in a direct line. Shingles, clapboards, and other light articles, are found in the fields in all other parts of Groton, and all the towns between that and Warwick.

[*Boston Patriot.*

On Sunday last, at Palmer's Terrace, Holloway, Miss Mary Radford, a young lady, 24 years of age, after coming in from church retired to her dressing room on the first floor, back room, and whilst standing before the window taking off her bonnet, she gave a sudden scream and fell backwards, and on inquiring into the cause, it was discovered she had been shot in the eye by a ball fired some distance; we are sorry to learn that the ball, which is lodged in the head, cannot be extracted. On inquiry, it was discovered that two young gentlemen, brothers, one of whom is a clerk in the Bank of England, and who resides on the opposite Terrace, were amusing themselves in the garden by firing at a target 200 yards distant. This young lady, we are sorry to learn, lies in a hopeless state, the ball, after perforating the glass and passing through five folds of the window curtain, lodged in her head, from whence it is impossible ever to extract it without endangering her life.

[*London paper.*

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 20, 1821.

MARRIED, in Georgetown, (D.C.) on Thursday the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ting, GEORGE MASON, Jr. Esq. to Miss ANN LOUISA, daughter of Richard Harrison, Esq. Auditor of the Treasury of the United States.

MARRIED, on the 11th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Esther street, New York, STACEY B. COLLINS, Bookseller, to MARY E. daughter of Edward Dudley, all of that city.

The PIRATE, a new novel by the author of Waverly, is now in press, and will be shortly published in this city.

Joseph Lancaster has published at Baltimore, the first number of a periodical work entitled *The Friend of Man.*

We are happy to hear that the Fever, which has, for about six weeks, prevailed in Germantown and its neighbourhood, is rapidly subsiding.

WILD PIDGEONS.—Large flocks of these migratory birds were seen, this morning, over our city, taking their annual flight to the southward.

ACCIDENTS.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, two lifeless bodies were taken out of the common sewer in Sixth street, opposite North alley. It appears one of the men went down for the purpose of clearing away some obstructions, and when near the bottom fell dead on his face—the other thinking he had a fit went down to his assistance, but shared the same fate. Medical assistance was called, but every effort to resuscitate life proved unavailing. How many casualties of this kind take place, and yet they do not operate as a caution to those whose duty calls them to explore impregnated cavities in the earth.

BURGLARY.

Amos Bewley, and Francis Starrett alias John Smith, broke open and entered the public-house of Mr. M. Wilson, north Fifth street, lately, and stole from thence a variety of articles to the amount of about one hundred dollars. The alarm being given, Starret was pursued and arrested by the watch, but not before he had destroyed part of the articles.

CASUALTY.—A horse took fright yesterday afternoon, in Eighth street, near Filbert, and threw his rider, who was killed on the spot.

A MAMMOTH HOG is now exhibiting at Mr. Oliver's Inn, sign of the Indian King, Market street, which in size and elegance of the limbs exceeds any animal of the kind we have ever seen. The weight is 1352 pounds: and measures round the body seven feet seven inches, and ten feet two inches in length.

Surely some system ought to be adopted by the citizens of Philadelphia, to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of property in the vicinity of fires, which frequently leaves the sufferers more destitute than those who are driven from their homes by the devouring element!

On Wednesday week, a new boiler of the high-pressure engine at Fair-Mount Water works, bursted directly over the engine—the steam and boiling water were discharged, with great force into the boiler shed below. By this accident, R. Bingham, who attended the engine, was so severely scalded that he died on Saturday—his remains were interred on Sunday. Another person who was under the shed at the time, was also sadly injured—he was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital, where his recovery was considered doubtful.

By an arrival at New-York from Curracoa, it is stated, that Puerto Cabello was still in possession of the Royalists, in the neighbourhood of which place there was constant skirmishing. The Congress of Columbia had decreed, *that all new born slaves should be free, and to be supported by their masters until they are eighteen*—no slaves to be imported, and no foreigner allowed to bring more than one slave with him as servant, and he to be taken away with him.

It is generally understood that a great portion of the pecuniary distress felt in England, is produced by the emigration of people of fortune, from that kingdom to France, it being a much cheaper country than England, and the consequent immense drain of money from the one country to the other. As an evidence of the extent of this emigration, it is stated in a French paper that in the single town of Tours, there are no less than 1200 English settled.

Delicate Manufacture.—Almira Woodward, of East-Haven, has manufactured a beautiful Ladies' Leghorn Hat, of grass of her own raising. This bonnet was exhibited at the late Cattle Show at New-Haven, (Conn.) and so highly was it estimated by the judges, that they awarded her a premium more than double the sum stipulated. Her first attempt at this kind of manufacture was last year, when she obtained the first premium at the cattle show at the above place.

On a recent inquiry into the number and condition of the Schools in the town of Providence, (R. I.) it appears that the whole number of Academies and Schools in that town alone is sixty-one, and that the whole number of pupils instructed therein is *two thousand eight hundred and five.* This estimate includes five schools supported at the expense of the town, the Yearly Meeting School under the superintendence of the Friends, and forty-one primary schools, and several private academies for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies. Here is an example worthy of praise and emulation.

In the account of the late annual Fair of the Albany Agricultural Society, we find mention of some *Sickles*, manufactured by John J. Godfrey of that city, which were pronounced by competent judges vastly superior to any imported, and fully equal to those manufactured in Pennsylvania. Thus we go on, without the aid of prohibitory duties, extending and improving the manufacture of articles for which we were formerly exclusively indebted to foreign workshops.

The Legislative Council and General Assembly of New-Jersey, convene at Trenton, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst.

We state it with shame and sorrow, (says the Village Record,) that three young men, of the Society of Friends, were brought to the jail of this place on Saturday last, for not performing military duty. Is this the land of the tolerant Penn? Is this the boasted land where every man may enjoy his religious opinions without molestation—and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience?

A fire of a very singular but alarming description was occasioned at Canewdon, in Great Britain, lately, from the following circumstance: a person holding a *burning* glass, directed a child to put a piece of paper against a barn, upon which he brought the sun's rays to bear in a manner which set the paper on fire, when, that part of the barn being covered with moss, the blaze was communicated to the thatch. The barn and a stable adjoining were totally consumed.

At a Court at Amherst, N. H. a person was convicted of stealing a pocket-book from his father.

The Copper Mine at Dolacoth, in Cornwall, (Eng.) employs under ground 750 persons, and consumes monthly 2000lbs. o candles. It is 1400 feet deep, and contains in it 700,000 of cubic feet of excavated space. The pumps bring up daily from this mine 120,000 cubic feet of water.

Singular fact.—The temperature of the air was one degree lower on the longest day of 1821, in London, than on the shortest day of the last year.

The Poughkeepsie Journal mentions a Mr. Beadle who for many years kept a tavern near that village, but who died 10 or 12 years ago; and within a year his widow has also died.—Now, there is nothing singular in this, but there is in what follows: Since the death of mine hostess, a bag of money has been found among her effects, which, on examination, proved to consist entirely of six-penny pieces. The amount was 1600 dollars, making the enormous number of 25,600 six-pences, which, supposing her to have laid by 4 each day, must have been nearly twenty years in accumulating. A very fine saving bank, this; and we heartily recommend the institution of similar ones to all the worthy landladies in the country. "Take care of the pence," says the proverb, "and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Singular.—A man was lately committed to prison in Susquehanna county, (Pa.) for the non-payment of his marriage fee.—It is since stated in the Utica Sentinel, that he has delivered himself from limbo by *selling his wife*, and applying the proceeds to the discharge of the debt.

A duel was fought at Frederickton, N. B. on the 4th inst. between two young lawyers, named Street and Wetmore. The latter fell at the second shot, having received the ball in his head, and died in three hours. Street and his two seconds, (officers of the army) had fled.

A writer in a Savannah paper affirms, that the Planters' Bank of that place had, at one time, issued *three millions of paper*, when possessed of only 30,000 dollars in gold and silver.

The newspapers inform us, that Capt. ALDEN PATRIDGE, the Superintendent or Preceptor of the Military School at Norwich, Vt. and formerly Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has been elected President of the Vermont University, seated at Burlington, Vt.

PETER LOUIS BRION, Admiral of the Venezulean Navy, died at Curracoa on the 27th ult. in the thirtieth year of his age.

THE TURF.—The races, on the Union Course, Long Island, about nine miles from New-York, commenced on Wednesday last. A number of first rate horses have entered the lists, and much sport may be expected. The first day's course, four mile heats for $500, was contended by Mr. Van Ranst's horse Eclipse; Lady Lightfoot, a celebrated mare from Maryland; Col. Scomp's brown gelding, Heart of Oak, and Flag of Truce, a young horse from Jersey. The first heat was won by Eclipse, and in the second, which was only contested by Eclipse and Lady Lightfoot, the latter was *distanced.* The course was numerously and fashionably attended; and measures have been taken to prevent any gambling or improper conduct on the ground.

The following horses entered on Thursday for the second day's running of three-mile heats: Lady Richmond, Eclipse, (formerly Bond's), Lady Duroc, Flag of Truce, and Wellington. The purse was won by the former in two heats.

On Saturday last, in the case of Lonsdale *versus* Brown, Judge Washington decided, after argument, and holding the case for some time under advisement, that a Bill of Exchange drawn in one State of the Union upon a person or persons in another State of the Union, is a *foreign Bill of Exchange.* The court, we presume, was obliged to have recourse to this *fiction*, that the spirit of the law might be preserved. [*Union.*

At the New-York Court of Sessions on Saturday last, the case of John Downs and Elizabeth Downs, his wife for assault and battery, was attended with some laughable occurrences. The charge was for an assault and battery of a mild character. Mrs. Downs, a corpulent lady, being called, laid aside her cloak, bonnet and shawl, and, coming forward, made a low courtesy to the court, crossed herself devoutly, and declared that she intended to tell the truth. She then proceeded most vehemently, in her justification; threw her arms around the District Attorney, and gave him a *close hug*, to illustrate the manner of the assault; and at length, getting warm in the argument, she commenced speaking Irish, and Counsellor Swanton, being against her, commenced also to speak in Irish. A ludicrous scene ensued; and the whole examination progressed in Irish, to the infinite amusement of the court. [*Advocate.*

Winchester, (Vir.) Oct. 13.

SLANDER.—On Tuesday last, came on for trial in the superior court for this county, the suit of *Mildred Thatcher* vs. *Thomas Buck and Ann his wife*, to recover damages for propagating a slanderous *report.* The counsel for the plaintiff represented her as young, beautiful, and accomplished—and the counsel for the defendant urged how hard it was for a man to pay for what his wife chose to speak, and that it was founded upon a most arrant fiction of the law, that the wife was under the *controul* of her husband. Damages 1500 dollars!

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 11th ult. says, "Along the frontier of the state of Louisiana there is at this moment almost every species of smuggling carried on—*slaves are brought in by dozens.*

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There is now living in the county of Culpeper, (Va.) a man by the name of Joseph Morress, who is upwards of *one hundred and twelve years of age!*—Mr. M. is active and in good health, visits his neighbors, and is pleasing in conversation. His wife, who is also living, is in the *hundred and fifth year of her age!* They have been married *seventy-nine years* and have had five children.

Montreal, Sept. 29.

There is now on a farm in La Chine, some young apple trees from which a crop of apples was gathered about four weeks since; which are at present in full blossom, and beginning to exhibit young apples the same as early in the spring.

Hartford, Oct. 15.

We mentioned last week that many fruit trees had put forth leaves and blossomed since the gale. Yesterday a cluster of small apples was brought to this office of the full growth; on the north side of the same tree from which they were taken, were apples of the spring growth. [*Mirror.*

Steam Boat Improvement.—A steam boat with a double revolving engine has commenced running betwixt Medford and Boston. Her speed is stated at eight miles an hour, and the peculiar construction of her boiler allows it to be above deck, leaving the hold unoccupied, and free from heat and danger. The inventor has obtained a patent.

COMMUNICATION.

VOCAL.—A taste for public Vocal and Instrumental entertainment, has become very prevalent in this city, since science has been appreciated and the pursuit of it encouraged. Concerts, composed at times of one or the other, and frequently of both, are repeatedly announced in the daily papers; and it is gratifying to know that they are attended by a numerous collection of persons, who derive edification, whilst they are agreeably and rationally amused. Among the whole number of proposals for this sensible and useful mode of employing the time, and improving the mind, we know of none more apt to accomplish the design than that of Mr. Warwick's. At the Hotel, (at the front of which is suspended a beautiful portraiture of the Declaration of Independence, after the manner of that recently published with *vignettes*,) situate at the corner of Seventh and Ceder streets, a regular course of Harmonic entertainment will hereafter be given weekly. The admission, we understand, is gratuitous—the proprietor desiring to promote the cultivation of the Musical art—and gentlemen are invited to attend.

The Saturday Mails.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the blockading squadron off Carthagena, dated the 25th of September.

"Our brig has just left the blockade at Carthagena. The city is in a very deplorable situation, having very little provisions and no firewood: they are even burning their doors and balconies. Their rations, by the account from some deserters, is one ounce of beef and two ounces of rice per day. The English frigate Tribune came to an anchor off the city for the purpose of taking the Governor and his effects—the boat was sent on shore, but stopt by the besieging General, Padilla—upon which the frigate commenced firing, when Padilla got his gun-boats out, and made the frigate depart. The frigate then went to Havana. The Governor then agreed to surrender the city on the 15th inst. whether the frigate returned by that time or not. On the 15th we left there, being ordered up to Rio de la Hatch, to take on board Bolivar and the troops destined for Porto Bello, at which time they were keeping up a constant fire from the town on the Patriots, who surrounded the city, and were building forts, &c. The gun-boats have got entire possession of the harbor. The American brig Struggle lies there, having been cut out from under the forts by the gun-boats. The Struggle was loaded with provisions from Havana, and is very much cut up by the forts of the town, and had several of her crew killed."

From the Catskill Recorder.

Our Convention has become somewhat proverbial for long debates and slow progress. A gentleman after enumerating some of the distinguished names which are found in the delegations, pronounced it an august body. "Yes," replied a wag, "but it will be a *November* body if the talking mania continues."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The coroner reports the death of Miss ANN ELMENDORF, of Durham, aged about 25. The facts which appeared at the inquest, were, that she was seen endeavouring to ford the Catskill creek, from the west side, a few rods above the Paper-Mill of Mr. Abner Austin, and being ignorant of the depth, drowned in the attempt. She had been on a visit to some of her friends, and on returning through the woods, it is supposed she got lost, which induced her to attempt to cross the creek.

On the 1st of this month, WILLIAM CARROLL took the oath of office as Governor of Tennessee, in the presence of both houses of the Legislature. After taking the oath, the Governor addressed the two houses, informing them that he was aware of the importance of the duties he was called upon to discharge, and assured them that he would, to the best of his abilities, cause the laws of the land to be executed.

JOHN H. EATON has been unanimously re-elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Tennessee, for the term of six years, from the 4th day of March last.

DIED, last night, after a tedious illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. JONATHAN FISHER. The friends and relatives of the family are particularly requested to attend the funeral from his late dwelling, back of No. 32, Race street, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DIED, of Typus Fever, at Brooklyn, L. I. on the 13th inst. in the 30th year of his age, THOMAS BURROWES, Esq. of Philadelphia, late purser of the Dolphin.

DIED, at Mountholly, N. J. on the 10th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. THOMAS C. TROTTER, formerly of this city, in the 33d year of his age.

DIED, at Germantown, on the 16th inst, PETER DEDIER, aged 81. Also, on the 17th inst. Miss DEDIER, aged 11 years, daughter of William Dedier. Also, Miss MAHL, daughter of the late Mr. Martin Mahl.

DIED, at Bush-hill, on the night of Thursday, the 18th inst. Mrs. LUCY HOFNER, relict of Jacob Hofner, aged 51 years.

DIED, on Thursday afternoon, at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY PETERSON, wife of Derick Peterson, Esq. aged 65 years.

DIED, on Saturday morning last, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, Penn. (to which place he had removed his family a few months ago,) SAMUEL BRYAN, Esq. late Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Bryan had filled several important offices, under the government of Pennsylvania, during and since the revolutionary war, with honour to himself and usefulness to the Commonwealth.

DIED, at Washington, on Friday evening last, General JOHN ROSS KEY, an officer of the Revolution, and a respectable inhabitant of Frederick county, in the State of Maryland. He was the father of Francis S. Key, Esq. of that District.

Newport, (R. I.) Oct. 13.

DIED, in this town, on the 5th inst. CATO OVERING, a respectable black, supposed to be upwards of 110 years of age. He was brought from Africa to this town, by Capt. Abraham All, about the year 1760, and was then by his own account, upwards of 50 years of age; as he stated, that when he was taken from his home and family by a hostile tribe, he left behind him a wife, two daughters who were married, and several grand children; that afterwards he served an African prince 7 or 8 years, and was then sold to captain All, who brought him here during the old French war.

ALMANACK.

1821. OCTOBER.	Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		High Water.	
20 Saturday,	6	20	5	10	10	28
21 Sunday,	6	21	5	9	11	11
22 Monday,	6	22	5	8	11	51
23 Tuesday,	6	23	5	5	00	32
24 Wednesday,	6	24	5	4	00	47
25 Thursday,	6	25	5	3	1	27
26 Friday,	6	26	5	2	9	43

Moon's Phrases.	D.	H.	M.
First ☽	4	6	0 af.
Full ○	11	3	25 m.
Last ☾	17	7	6 af.
New ●	23	7	50 af.

☞ The above Time of the *Rising* and *Setting* of the SUN is the *true Time* shown by a well regulated *Clock*—and not the *apparent* or *Solar Time* given in the Almanacks.

At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils, ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Mayor of the city, for the ensuing year.

FROM PORTUGAL.—Capt. Jones, arrived at Boston, from St. Ubes, left Lisbon on the 11th ult. He informs that the Cortes was in session, and twelve deputies had arrived from the Brazils. Every thing was quiet in Portugal.

The Governor of St. Thomas has prohibited the keeping of Pigeons in the town, on account of the filth which they deposit in the gutters of the roofs of houses, rendering the water in the cisterns impure.

Imprisonment for Debt.—This practice has been condemned by two very different but equally eminent men. Dr. Johnson disapproved of it, and Mr. Horne Tooke declared that "it operated as an illusory satisfaction to the injured, contributed to the ruin of the innocent as well as the triumph of guilt, and was beneficial to none but Marshals, Turnkeys, and Attorneys."

Newspapers.—The following advertisement is copied *verbatim* from an old Norwich (England) newspaper, printed by Henry Crossgrove, in the year of 1739:—"This is to inform my friends and customers, that on Saturday next, this newspaper will be sold for a penny, and be continued at that price; but advertisements will be still taken in gratis, as formerly. The reason of my raising it to a penny is, because the number I print is too prodigious great to be given away any longer; and I hope none of my customers will think it dear at a penny, since they shall always have the best intelligence, besides other diversions."

Dr. Bateman condemns the custom, so frequently adopted, of sprinkling the sick chamber with aromatic vinegar or other perfumes, as tending to vitiate the air rather than to prevent infection. Careful ventilation is the essential thing.

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, October 13, 1821.

35 mats Cassia,	32
[Terms, under $200, cash; $200, 90 days; 2 to $500, 4 months, $500, & upw. 6 months.]	
85 qr. casks Dry Malaga Wine,	68 a 68½
140 do. Sweet do. do.	67

MONDAY, October 15.

[Terms, $100, 60 days; 2 to $500, 90 days; $400 or more, 4 months.]

20 puncheons Jamaica Rum,	1,06 a 1,13½
20 pipes Armonac Brandy,	1,50 a 1,52
10 do. Cogniac do.	1,62 a 1,70½
30 bags Pimento,	33½

TUESDAY, October 16.

10 kegs Twist Tobacco,	15 a 17½
5 chests Young Hyson Tea,	87 a 88½
3 do. Imperial Tea,	1,20
20 baskets Sweet Oil,	6,00 bsk.
5 kegs Plug Tobacco,	12½
5 bales Cotton,	14
25 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,	10,50
6 ½ boxes White do. do.	16,00
5 hhds. Molasses,	30 a 34
3 hhds. N. Orleans Sugar,	10,40
8 tierces Rice,	$3,00 a 3,50
[Terms—$500, 60 days, $1000, 90 days; upw. 4 months.]	
60 hhds. West India Molasses, (tart)	26 a 28
[Terms—$100, cash; 2 to $300, 60 days; 4 to $500, 90 days.]	
10 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco,	$4,00 a 4,25
Lot Spanish do.	26 lb.
[Terms—$300, 60 days; $600, 90 days; upw. 4 months.]	
46 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar,	11,37½

FRIDAY, October 19.

5 bales Quills,	2,15 a 2,25
5 chests Skin Tea,	56 a 59
4 baskets Burgundy Wine,	2,65 doz.
20 kegs Twist Tobacco,	15 a 15½
50 baskets Sweet Oil,	5,80
30 ½ do. do.	2,50 a 2,60
15 kegs Ginger,	5
30 demijohns, 2 gallon,	75
40 do. 1 do.	50
10 hhds. Molasses,	27½ a 33
10 bbls. Honey,	55
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,	13,25
5 tierces Rice,	$3,00
10 kegs Lard,	7½
6 hhds. Vinegar,	10
[Terms—1 to $200, 60 days; 3 to 400, 90 days, $500, 4 months.]	
25 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,	10,45 a 12,40

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Boston Packet, Arey, Frankford, (Me.) 12 days—Spars, Bark, &c.

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

oct 20—5m

THE ACADEMY,

(At the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets,)

FOR the instruction of Young Persons in MUSIC, DANCING, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, has just re-opened for the Season.

Dancing.—Ladies receive instruction from 12 o'clock until 2—Misses in the afternoon—Gentlemen in the evening. The Practisings are on Fridays. By a peculiar method of instruction, acquired by long experience in teaching, the Advertiser flatters himself to enable his pupils to Dance at Balls and Assemblies, with propriety, in 25 Lessons.

French.—Gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with that useful and most universal Language, have now a sure opportunity, by joining the class now forming, of acquiring a competent knowledge thereof before the ensuing Spring.

Music.—Young Gentlemen wishing to be instructed on the Violin, will receive their Lessons at hours convenient to themselves.

Private Lessons, in any of the above branches, may be received in the day or evening, either at the School Room, or at the dwellings of applicants.

For terms, &c. apply at the above place, to IGNACE FRAISIER, Ancient Professor of Dancing, of the French Language, Sworn Interpreter, Translator, &c. oct 20—3t

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

SONG.

Tune—*Scots who hae with Wallace bled.*

Who wile Slavery's chains would wear?
Who the pains of Slav'ry bear?
Who would not all dangers dare
To purchase Liberty!

See arise the Patriot band,
Sworn defenders of their land—
See them now their right demand!
Spurn at Slavery!

Ev'ry Hero's heart beats high,
Freedom beams in ev'ry eye:
The glorious dawn at length is nigh,
That sees the Heroes free!

Arm'd in all-resistless might,
Dark'ning like th' cloud-cast night;
See them strive in hostile fight,
For glorious Liberty!

Nerv'd is ev'ry Patriot's arm,
Inspir'd by Freedom's glowing charm,
Ev'ry heart, with Freedom warm,
Burns for Victory!

Let the laurels now be twin'd,
Around the Victors' brows to bind—
See exult the free-born mind,
Freed from Slav'ry! D.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE CALM OF THE WORLD.

An awful calm pervades the world—
Prophetic—fearful—dread;
And tho' War's banner still is furl'd,
Vice rears her snakey head.

I've marked the waves all hush'd to rest—
Calm as the sleep of death;
Smooth as a mirror Ocean's breast,
Unruffled by a breath.

Think ye to me this scene was dear—
That then my heart was glad!
Alas! I'd then most cause to fear—
Most cause I'd to be sad.

For then I ken'd a small blue speck
Upon the veil of Heaven:
That cloud presag'd our vessel's wreck—
And wreck'd was she ere even.

I've mark'd the stillness in the air,
That tells the Earthquake nigh;
It came—I saw the city fair,
In shapeless ruin lie.

I am no seer—I cannot say
What will or will not be;
But ere shall pass a year away,
The world some change must see!

BOSTON BARD.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

STANZAS.

I saw the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumber'd woes;
And he was poor—without a friend—
Press'd by a thousand foes.

I saw the passion's pliant slave
In gallant trim and gay;
His course was pleasure's placid wave,
His life a summer's day.

And I was caught in folly's snare,
And join'd her giddy train,
But found her soon the nurse of care,
And punishment and pain.

There surely is some guiding pow'r
Which rightly suffers wrong—
Gives Vice to bloom its little hour,
But Virtue late and long.

BOSTON BARD.

Fredetick the Great one day ringing his bell, and nobody coming, he opened the door of the anti-chamber, and found his page sleeping on a chair. In going to awake him, he discovered a written paper hanging out of his pocket. This excited the king's curiosity and attention; he drew it out, and found it to be a letter from the page's mother, wherein she thanked her son for his kind assistance in sending part of his wages: for which heaven would certainly reward him if he continued faithful to his majesty. The king immediately fetched a roleau of ducats, and slipped it, with the letter, into the page's pocket.—Soon after, he rung the bell, and awoke the page, who made his appearance. "Surely you have been asleep," said the king. The boy stammered part of an excuse, and part of a confession, and putting his hand in his pocket, found, to his surprise, the roll of ducats. He drew it out pale and trembling, but unable to speak a syllable. "What is the matter?" said the king. "Alas! my ruin is intended; I know nothing of this money."—"Why," said the king, whenever fortune does come, she comes sleeping; you may send it to your mother, with my compliments, and assure her I shall provide for you beth." This scene has produced a comedy, by Professor Engle, entitled "*The Noble Youth*"

A stranger once told Gen. Doyle that he had seen bed-bugs so large and powerful that two of them would drain a man's blood in one night. "My good sir," replied the witty General, "we have such animals in Ireland, but they have another name, they are called *humbugs*."

EPIGRAM.

What better reason can we guess,
Why men grow poor and ladies thinner—
Than thousands now for dinner dress,
Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

LORD ROCHESTER.

This nobleman, whose brilliant wit and talents rendered him so distinguished in the court of Charles II. and who, during a temporary disgrace with his sovereign, made himself a mighty favourite with the lower orders, by his exhibition under the character of an Italian mountebank, on Tower Hill, felt so much diffidence in the House of Lords, that he never was able to address them. It is said, that having frequently attended, he once essayed to make a speech, but was so embarrassed, that he was unable to proceed. "My lords," said he, "I rise this time—my lords, I divide my discourse into four branches:"—here he faultered for some time; at length he was able to add, "My lords, if I ever rise again in this house, I give you leave to cut me off root and branch forever." He then sat down amidst the astonishment of all present.

The clerk of the market, who had just been taking a quantity of butter from a poor woman, which was deficient in weight, observed a countryman who appeared much gratified at the circumstance. The clerk not being pleased at the fellow's want of feeling, told him that it did not become him to laugh, adding, "*I took two pounds of you last week.*" "I lay you a dollar of it said the countryman." "Done," said the clerk, who putting a dollar in the hands of a bystander, the countryman immediately covered it—"*Had it been* TWO *pounds*, (said he sneeringly) *could you have taken it from me—was it not for being* SHORT *of that weight that I lost it?*" The clerk attempted to explain, but the person who held the stakes was convinced, so he gave the countryman the two dollars.

A man of a merry disposition, but very poor, finding some thieves in his house, told them with much sang froid, "I cannot imagine what you expect to find here at night time, as it is with difficulty that I can discover any thing in the day."

Tom Brown having once asked a man how he contrived to live in these hard times, was answered, "Why, Mr. Brown, I live as I believe you do, by my wits." "Faith," replied Tom, "you must be a much better trader than I ever thought you, to carry on business and live on so small a capital."

Truth is truth! whoever hath spoken it, or however it hath been abused.

IRISH HOSPITALITY.

The Irish are proverbially hospitable. Travellers, orators, essayists, and poets are all liberal in their encomiums upon Irish hospitality. Patrick O'Flaherty, a venerable old man, who resides in one of the counties of New-York, took a very strange method of shewing the characteristic virtue of his countrymen. During the late war, a poor way-worn soldier, who had received an honourable discharge from the American army, was returning home, pennyless, and crippled by a musket ball received at Fort Erie. It was night when he reached the snug and comfortable mansion of Patrick O'Flaherty.—The poor fellow, exhausted with hunger, knocked at Patrick's door, and begged for quarters, when the following conversation ensued between them:

Patrick—Who in the deil are you now?
Soldier—My name is John Wilson.
Patrick—And where the deil are you going from John Wilson?
Soldier—From the American army at Erie, sir.
Patrick—And what in the deil do you want here?
Soldier—I want shelter to night—will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor, for I am tired and lame.
Patrick—Deil take me if I do, John Wilson, that's flat.
Soldier—On your kitchen floor, sir?
Patrick—Not I by the bill of Hoath, that's flat.
Soldier—In your stable then?
Patrick—I'll be hang'd if I do that either, that's flat.
Soldier—I am very hungry—give me but a bone and crust, and I will be satisfied.
Patrick—The deil burn me if I do, sir, that's flat.
Soldier—Let me have a little water then, I beg of you, and I'll ask no more.
Patrick—Beg and be hang'd, I'll do no such thing, that's flat.

To be refused a shelter in the stable, and even denied a drink of water, was grievous indeed to the almost famished and naked veteran of the army—his manly feelings could not be confined—he was about to leave the door, when he thus replied:

Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy—I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has sheltered and protected you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Patrick—Reject you!—stay John Wilson—who in the deil talked about rejecting you?—May be I am not the scurvy fellow you take me to be—You asked me to let you lie on the floor—my kitchen floor! or in my stable! now by the powers dy'e think I'd let a *perfect stranger* do that, when I have half a dozen soft feather beds, all empty!—No, by the hill o'Hoath, John, that's flat. In the second place, you told me you were hungry, and wanted a bone and crust to eat—now, honey, dy'e think I'd feed you on bones and crusts when my yard is full of pullets and turkeys, and pigs? No, by the powers not I; that's flat.—In the third place you asked me for some simple water to quench your thirst—now, as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller, without mixing it with a plenty of wine, brandy, whiskey or something else, wholesome and cooling. Come into my house, my honey, devil blow me, but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my farm can supply, which thank the Lord, is none of the worst; you shall drink as much water as you choose provided you mix it with plenty of good wine, or spirits, and provided also you prefer it; come in my hearty, come in and feel yourself at home—It shall never be said that Patrick O'Flaherty, treated a man scurvily who has been fighting for the dear country which gave him protection—that's flat.

[For the Saturday Evening Post]

THE PEDLAR—No. 2.

NOVELS.—A Literary gentleman, in England, some years ago, took the pains to count up all the Novels, translated and original, which had been published there during the preceding forty years. He found a list of *twenty-two hundred and seventy-nine*. The number of volumes he omitted examining, but calculated them at about *seven thousand five hundred!*

CRITICISM.—Boccolinli, in his advertisements from Parnassus, tells us, that "a Critic presenting Apollo with a very severe censure upon an excellent poem, was asked for the good things in that work, but the wretch answering, he minded only the errors, Apollo ordered a sack of unwinnowed wheat to be brought, and the Critic to pick out and take all the chaff for his pains."

A LARGE DRAUGHT.—Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece, received a letter from Amasis, king of Egypt, the purport of which was to consult him how he should answer a proposal made him by the King of Ethiopia, of his drinking up the sea—in which case, the Ethiopian king promised to resign to him a certain number of cities in his dominions: but if he did not do it, then he, Amasis, was to give up the same number of his cities to the King of Ethiopia. It was usual, in those days, for Princes to propound such puzzling and enigmatical questions to one another. Bias answered him directly, and advised him to accept the offer, on condition that the King of Ethiopia would stop all the rivers that flow into the sea—for the business was only to drink up the sea and not the rivers.

Singular Ceremonies at the burial of Mr. John Underwood, in Cambridgeshire, England.

At his burial, when the service was over, an arch was turned over the coffin, in which was placed a small piece of white marble, with this inscription, *Non omnis moriar*, 1733. Then the six gentlemen who followed him to the grave sung the last stanza of the 20th ode of the 2d book of Horace. No bell was toll'd, no one invited but the six gentlemen, and no relation followed his corpse—the coffin was painted green, and he laid in it with all his clothes on; under his head was placed *Sanadon's Horace*, at his feet *Bentley's Milton*—in his right hand, a small Greek testament, with a Greek inscription in gold letters; in his left hand, a little edition of *Horace*, with the inscription, *Musis Amicus, J. U* and *Bentley's Horace* under him. After the ceremony was over, they went back to his house, where his sister had provided a cold supper—the cloth being taken away, the gentlemen sung the 31st ode of the 1st book of *Horace*, drank a cheerful glass, and went home about eight. The deceased left near 6000*l.* to his sister, on condition of observing this, his will, which ordered her to give each gentleman ten guineas, and desired they would not come in black clothes. The will ends thus. *Which done, I would have them take a cheerful glass, and think no more of John Underwood.*

EXTRAVAGANCE IN SPEECH.

How annoying it is to encounter one of that class of persons who, having no measure in their minds, use none in their discourse—with whom nothing is indifferent, nor simply bad, nor purely good, but every thing is in the superlative degree; speaking after this fashion: "He is the best preacher I ever heard in the whole course of my life!" "This is the finest piece of mutton I ever sat down to!" "Well, such a hot day as this I never saw since I was born!" "That is the prettiest girl I ever sat my eyes on!" "Of all the speakers I ever heard he is the poorest," &c. It is in vain to suggest any exception or modification of these absolute propositions, or for a moment to question their entire truth. And yet they cannot possibly be true, unless the speaker can rally in his mind's eye all the preachers, legs of mutton, warm days, pretty girls, and poor speakers, which he has met with in the course of his life—compare them all at a glance, decide their merits, and declare the result. Now, these people pretend to nothing like this.—Instead of their memory embracing all the past, their mind is competent only to the present, and one object at a time fills it "chock full." Hence, the disproportionate size which it assumes in their sight, and obtains in their descriptions. Associate with them only a day or two, and you will find they attach no importance whatever to their own gratuitous decrees; having for every preacher, every leg of mutton, and every pretty girl, the commendation which you would suppose was confined to one of each.

The correct rule is to pay no attention to these *comprehensive* speakers, except, perhaps, when there is something of selfishness in their remarks. As when you hear one of them say, I have the best pointer in the state—my horse is the best horse, &c. and then you may venture to set him down, having on your side every other man in the state who owns a horse or a pointer.

[*Charleston Courier.*

CLEVER FELLOW.

The word *clever* is an adjunct, in which all the learned languages are deficient.—There is no expression in any of them, which conveys the comprehensive idea of this epithet. May we not conclude, that the *character* here intended, as well as the *expression*, is peculiar to modern times and to governments not despotic? It is, indeed, only in the land of Liberty, that a man can be completely *clever*.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,
MANUFACTURER of Filagree Work and Jewellery, *No.* 119 *Chesnut street*, has on hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as, Bands, Braids, Frezetts, Nets, Half Nets, &c.
N. B. Orders executed at the shortest notice.
aug 11—6m*

THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.
Joseph Coggins.
aug 4—tf

B. STANCLIFFE,
Mathematical Instrument Maker,
HAS Removed from No. 14 Walnut street to No. 128 SOUTH FRONT STREET, above the Drawbridge, where he continues to manufacture all kinds of Surveying Instruments, such as, Theodolites, Circumferenters, Levels, &c. also Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, &c.
To owners and officers of Ships, and his friends generally, he returns his warmest acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes that his strict attention to the execution of their orders will ensure a continuation of patronage.
N. B. All kinds of Mathematical Instruments repaired in the best manner possible.
aug 4—3m

House, Sign Painting, Gilding,
&c. &c. &c.
BY J. WARREN,
At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.
WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.
N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Sign Painting by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first quality, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished, to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.
aug 4—tf

Buenos Ayres Ox Hides.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and for sale, at his establishment, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET, (the long established and well known stand formerly occupied by James Molony) an extensive supply of Buenos Ayres Ox Hydes, of the first quality. Likewise sundry smaller parcels, from different places of various weights and qualities, the whole together constituting a complete assortment. He has also constantly on hand a supply of GIG TOP HIDES, of a very superior quality warranted not to gum. Also, such other LEATHER as is used by Saddlers, Coach, Harness, Boot and Shoe makers, together with TANNERS' OIL, CURRIERS' TOOLS, &c.
N. B. The Highest prices given for LEATHER IN THE ROUGH, or taken in on storage, if required.
David Coggins.
aug 4—tf

FRENCH SCHOOL.
CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 74 *South Fifth street*, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful Language—Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, $10 per quarter, half to be paid in advance on the first lesson.
He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or 8 till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms.
Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.
oct 13—1y

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,
LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.
oct 6—tf

John and James B. Wood,
42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*
CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.
They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

JEHU WARD,
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street*, between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.
WM. STEVENS,
No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.
sept 15—tf

WRITING ACADEMY,
No. 205 ARCH STREET.
THE SUBSCRIBER teaches a free and elegant Mercantile Running Hand, in *fifteen Lessons*, of two hours each.
Every person receiving instruction will be taught to make a good pen.
Hours of attendance, from 6 o'clock, A. M. until sun-set, during which time applicants may attend at any hour suited to their convenience.
Ladies and Gentlemen write in separate apartments. A Lady, eminently qualified, will preside over the Female Department.
Ladies will find this hand highly calculated for epistolary purposes.
Terms—For the whole course of Lessons, including Stationary, $3 50 cents, paid at entrance.
Specimens of improvement from a *cramped slow* hand, to a free and easy one, made in a few lessons by Ladies and Gentlemen now attending, may be seen at the Academy.
aug 11—tf W. H. SKERRETT.

Alpine Shaving Cakes.
THE Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.
Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLEURS SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.
Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,
BY T. S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.
☞ Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. sept 13—tf

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,
Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.
CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Paintings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late Duel of Commodores Decatur and Barron attended by their seconds, Com. Bainbridge and Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile; Death of General Moreau; Death of General Pickenham; Maria Antoinette, queen of France, beheaded on the Guillotine—*In Paintings*, the Battle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen. Ross, at Baltimore; the Anaconda destroying both Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's Treaty with the Indians.
Anatomical Department—11 Natural preparations, and 10 in Wax; 10 full Portraits, many Historical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is 25 cents extra.
No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents. april 18—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD,
46 MARKET STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.
THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.
aug 4—tf

LETURNO & DURFF,
WHITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of *STOVES* of modern patterns, and finished in the best manner.
aug 4—tf

FRENCH & ENGLISH TUITION.
THE Subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes teaching the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, grammatically, at his dwelling, No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, first house above Spruce street, west side, where applications will be gratefully received. He will likewise give private lessons—and hopes, by his own exertions, and with assiduity on the part of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their confidence for acquiring a knowledge of those useful Languages. He will translate all kinds of Writing or Printing from and into either of the above Languages, with accuracy and dispatch. The terms, which are moderate, will be made known on application as above.
JOSEPH AZAN.
oct 13—3m

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to have an extensive quantity of the above Liquors of the first quality, which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash.
Private families, who wish to be supplied with those liquors, would do well to call on
MICHAEL WELSH,
At the south west corner of Walnut and Front street, where their orders will be thankfully received, and executed at the shortest notice.
Merchants and Sea Captains can be supplied with any quantity. oct 13—tf

DAVID EVANS,
OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No.* 27 *Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.
Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 4—tf

MAHOGANY.
JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venetian Blind Maker, *No.* 28 *North Fifth street*, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.
N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 8 mo 11—tf

MERCHANTS
AND OTHERS,

CAN be supplied in any quantity of Umbrellas and Parasols, at the shortest notice—and Merchants' Silks made up in like manner, on accommodating terms, by
HENRY GARNER,
At his Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 105 North Third street.
☞ *Umbrellas repaired.* aug 18—tf

A NICHOLLS, Saw Maker,
120 *SOUTH FRONT STREET,*
HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Panel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.
Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.
Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.
All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. aug 4—tf

SAMUEL MASON, jun.
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chesnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale, an assortment of warranted PATENT LEVER, REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.
Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys.
☞ *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.*
aug 4—tf